

805 with their outstretched hand. They also do this when they wish
201 to indicate the length of a trip or the distance between two
places. Specific expressions are used for the following times
of day: first crowing of the cock, first signs of daybreak, dawn,
time of the awakening of the birds, rising of the sun, time be-
tween noon and evening, beginning of dusk, sundown, nightfall,
bedtime, midnight, very late, very early. The concept for
"week" is unknown.

802 When counting and reckoning (kuharura) the Murundi
201 uses the fingers of one or both hands; he does not use his toes
or his feet. Like all Bantu Negroes, the Barundi count by
placing together or bending a certain number or group of fingers.
They thus employ the decimal system. In the Bantu language
the numbers from one to ten are: one, umwe; two, iwili;
three, itatu; four, inne; five, itano; six, itandatu; seven,
indwi; eight, umunane; nine, tschjenda; ten, tschjumi. Fre-
quently, however, one may hear them count by using combi-
nations of numbers with five, i. e., $6 = 5 + 1$, $7 = 5 + 2$,
 $8 = 5 + 3$, $9 = 5 + 4$. The number of fingers on one hand is
thus the arithmetical unit which, as a closed fist, is always
used for calculations. Individual numbers are indicated with the
fingers in the following manner: one, outstretched index finger
of the right hand with the other fingers bent inward; two, out-
stretched index finger and middle finger with the other fingers
bent; three, outstretched index finger, middle finger, and ring
finger with the other fingers bent; four, all fingers of a hand,
except the thumb, outstretched; five fist formed with the right
hand; six, fist formed with the right hand touched by the out-
stretched little finger of the left hand; seven, fist formed with
the right hand touched with the little finger and ring finger of the
left hand; eight, fist formed with the right hand touched with
the little finger, ring finger, and middle finger of the left hand;
nine, fist formed by the right hand and touched with the little
finger, ring finger, middle finger, and index finger of the left
hand; ten, two fists placed together. In order to indicate eleven,
the fists are beaten together once and then the index finger of the

- 802 right hand is stretched out to indicate one, etc., up to nine-
 201 teen. To indicate twenty, thirty, forty, the fists are beaten
 together two, three, or four times while counting: two tens
 (amatschjumi awili), three tens (amatschjumi atatu), etc.
 There are no specific numbers above ten (No. 19, pp. 114-
 115).

802 If in practical life the Murundi has to calculate with
 objects, for example, when buying a certain number of sweet
 potatoes or manioc or beads, he divides the objects in groups
 of five, then piles two such groups of five together, and then
 adds the two, three, or four tens, etc. [147] A Murundi will
 hardly ever count above 100; he will always try to visualize
 the amounts by dividing them into separate groups, for example,
 when counting cattle or the warriors or subjects of a mutwale.

The Murundi does not have a number for describing the
 concept of "much" or "very much," as, for instance, the
 figure 40 among the Turkic peoples or 600 among the Romans;
 he expresses "much, many" with the Bantu word inschi (Swahili,
ingi).

3. Language

- 197 All Barundi speak the same Bantu idiom, Kirundi. This
 is true of the original Batwa inhabitants as well as of the Bahutu
 who settled in the area later, and also of the most recent
 Hamitic conquerors, the Batussi. Kirundi belongs to the
 agglutinative languages; its structure is the same as that of all
 Bantu languages. Its distribution covers the entire interlacustrine
 region. It is spoken in Urundi and, with dialectal variations, in
 Ruanda, Uha (Ujungu, Uschingu, Heru, Uruguru) and in Ujiji.
 The idioms spoken in Usindja, Ussuwi, and Karagwe, i.e.,
 Kisindja, Kimueri, and Kinjambo, are very similar to Kirundi,
 and the languages spoken in Uganda and Unjoro are closely re-
 lated to it (No. 19, p. 329). Many Kirundi words, mainly for
 governmental and administrative institutions and religious cus-
 toms, can also be found in the Kinjamwesi dialects, such as
 198 Kisumbwa, Kirwana, Kisukuma, and Kitakama. The religious
 secret societies (Waswesi, Batschwesi) of these peoples make